VOLUME I.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN ta published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) a be corner of Louisiana avonne and Tenth arrest, and delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car sex) at 10 cents per week. Single opties, 2 cents. Mail subscribers, \$5 00 per annum, or \$3 50 for a months, always in advance.

nal insertion, half of the above rates.

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Ten cents per line for each insertion

All communications on business connects paper must be directed to the "America washington city, and be post-paid.

"Washington city, and be post-paid.
All advertisements for the "Orpan" sho ded into the office before twelve o'clock, M.

gainst the insidious wiles of foreign influence jure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jet of a free people ought to be constantly awak history and experience prove, that foreign i so is one of the most baneful foes of a republica rument. — Washington.

Agents for the "American Organ."

ALFERD LEWELLIN, Richmend, Virginia.

W. L. WILLIAMS, Tomperance Temple, Gay street,
Ballimore, Maryland.

Josk P. Hilton (assisted by D. W. Barler, 59 and
cit Walnut street, Cincinnati,) is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.

V. B. Palenes, the American Newspaper Agent, is
Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New
York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered
to take advertisements and subscriptions at the
rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, nor-lawest corner Third and Chestaut sts.

A. D. Chalones, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for
the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.

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Lay & Broyness, No. 73 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the
American Organ.

E. S. R. Burless, for Wilmington, Delaware.

merican Organ. E. S. R. Burnan, for Wilmington, Delaware. The Convention of the AMERICAN PARTY

iey, the 13th of Marck, appointed the under-la committee, to make publication, over their s, of the following:

Principles of the American Party of Virginia.

Determined to preserve our political institutions in their original purity and vigor, and to keep them unadulterated and unimpaired by foreign influence, either civil or religious, as well as by home faction and home demagoguism; and believing that an American policy, religious, political, and commercial, necessary for the attainment of these snds, we shall observe and carry out in practice, the following principles:

principles:
That the suffrages of the American people political offices, should not be given to any or than those born on our soil, and reared and ured under the influence of our institutions.

2. That no foreigner ought to be allowed to ex-precise the elective franchise, till he shall have re-sided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become tho-roughly identified with the great interests of our

S. That whilst no obstacle should be interposed to the immigration of all foreigners of honest and industrious habits, and all privileges and immunities euloyed by any native-born citizens of our country should be extended to all such immigrants, xcept that of participating in any of our political administrations; yet all legal means should be adopted to obstruct and prevent the immigration of the vicious and worthless, the criminal and

That the American doctrine of religious tol-ration, and entire absence of all proscription for pinion's sake, should be cherished as one of the

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, 1855.

laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be ac-complished, then such a modification of those aws, as will prevent future immigrants from

twenty-one years, after taking the oath of alle-giance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes. Second. We shall advocate the passage of a

stringent law by Congress to prevent the im-migration hither of foreigners, who are either countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, horeafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send bither such classes of its subjects, imme-diate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or ap-pointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employ ment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoy ment of life, liberty and property, under institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an to support the Constitution of the U. States, and to be administered to all per elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State gov-ernments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhe sion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

no one of the States of this Union has the right to almit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been firs made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the ested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightes interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any su-pervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

4. That the American doctries of religious bottom extension, and entire sheemed of all processing of the extension of the measure extension, and entire sheemed of the processing of the extension of the measure of the processing of the extension of the measure of the processing of the extension of the measurement of the processing of the extension of the processing of the processing of the extension of the extension of the processing of the extension o

ments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from, his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagoniat of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to combat them.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in hisbody or goods, norshall be otherwise suffer on account of his religions opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected

in no wise diminish, enlarge, or anece treat capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own; and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet, we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter nassed to repeal the present, or to narrow its openassed to repeal the present, or to narrow its openassed

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

American principles throughout the country, to wit:

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Salcon, on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions said to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patrolism, assual principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such offecholders as ontertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless prescription of both Whigs and Democrats for an honest difference of epinion: therefore—

Resolved, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to evil and religious freedom, when contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible and vigitant guardians of American liberty, whose apprehensions have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentiate well-known as the syndex deserved our whole American system, to whose overthrew they are solemnly devoted.

is rides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentate well-known as the srowed enemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrew they are colemnly devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigitant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we riew with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our republican hattitutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution and the complete establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have struggled in honest conflict over contested principles and measures, all of which are now settled, yet in the present crisis of danger to all that both partical hold dear we will havy every remembrance of past opposition, and "piedge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" net to cease our exertions until our country shall be freed from the dangers that now mence it.

Hesolved, That we proclaim, as the cardinal principles of our political and moral creed, a sacred regard for the constitution in all its provisions, upon which are based our glorious American principles—freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, freedom of conscience, freedom of pinion, freedom of onscience, freedom of opinion, freedom of onscience, freedom of opinion, freedom of onscience, freedom of the press, together with a school system for the direction of the mence it.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our country the victims of tyranay from foreign lands, and offer them a place by our ade under the shield of our constitution, we claim for Americans th

"AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Westly Poper, published in Washington Otty, D. C., by
AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

If have reached an important crisis in our pelitical history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

country, hitherio separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

A National Bank, formerly an essential point of difference between rival parties, has now no advocates. A Protective Turiff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsoliste, as a question of party policy, simply becomes a "recomme tariff" affords incidental protection to American. Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most stremous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as formerly claimed by one party, and the application of those proceeds solely is sid of the national Tresaury, as claimed by the distribution, so far, at jeast, as to stak these questions as tenues between Whigs and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "aquatter sovereignty," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States" in which they lie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the arena of future party contests.

The impressment of harbors and ricers by congressional aid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than of local and sectional context; and it will doubtless be adjuated by the next Congress, upon that basis of liberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrats—there is a passing and Democrats—the protest of power?

But new issues have arisen, having no referenc to the party organizations of Whigs and Democrata-issues which are vastly important in their bearing

past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

A new era is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the RA OF TATRICTRE! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"ARE NOT AMERICANS CATABLE OF GOVERNING THERE COUNTRY!" This inquiry is as universal as it is antural and pertinent. The response is being given in the thousands of associations springing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-born citisense of this Union have the capacity and the will to administer their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native tand!

Shall we trace the causes of this spontaneous and

periodically sojourn for many months, is censidered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the oneax or the Armacon PARTY; and if the most untiring devotion to the ad-vocacy of the dectrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall de-serve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is es-tablished than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Associa-tion, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Natice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The preparation of American Persenom is our orlever, American Rights of Motto, And The American Part of the County of Motto, And The American Part of the County is a continuous of the American Part of the County is a continuous of the American Party, and the advected of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppess any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Whig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purpose, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and coodenn what we think is removed to the American Organ, will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of ways the state. See far as the influence of this paper shall extend the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. See far as the influence of the paper of the finance of t

Sun ruces. 5 41 Length of day 12 24 Sun sets 5 19 New moon 16th, 10.03 A. M. M. changes 24, 12.17 A.M.

The care leave daily at 6 and 8% A. M., and 8 and P. M.

Almanac for the City of Washington.

5 P. M.

For Alexandria.

The Washington and Alexandria boat leaves Page's Wharf, Seventh street, hourly. Fare five cts.

For Rockville.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 8th streets.

For Upper Mariboro.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1 50. Office, northwest corner of D and 8th sts.

For Gordonsville.

The cars leave Alexandria daily at 7% o'clock, for

The ears leave Alexandria daily, at 7% o'clock, for Gordonsville and intermediate places.

For Kichmond.

For Richmond.

The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th treet daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare 5 50.

\$5 50.

For Leasburg.

The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.

day. Office, United States Hotel.

California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., closes at 4 P. M., closes at 4 P. M. The Northwestern Mail is open at half past 7 P. M., closes at 4 P. M., closes at 5 P. M.

The Western Mell is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 3d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M.

Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M.

Warrenton Springs arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Rates of Postage:
Each halfounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3 cents; npaid, 5 cents. Each half ounce, over 3,000 miles, prepaid, 5 cents; Each national country and the unpaid, 10 cents.

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Under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 134 ct. Over " 3 cts.

Fractions over a single rate are charged as on "Periodicals, in the sense used above, are public ons issued once in three months, or oftener." SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS

FROM T	HE UNITE	D STATES.	
NAMES.	LHAVES	POR	DATE.
Empire City	New York	Hav'a N. O	Apl. 4
Atlantic	New York	Liverpool.	
	New York	Aspinwall.	
Union	New York	Havre, &c.	
	Boston, &c.	Liverpool	
	TO ARRIV		
Baltic Liv	rerpool	New York	Mch. 24
	emen, &c	New York.	Met. 28
	rerpool	Boston	Mch. 31
		Marrie L.	The second second

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.

JONES'S Rotating Permutation Plate
Lock, now commonly called the WORLD'S
FAIR LOCK, without key or key-hole, is the Lock
that secured the outer doors of the Herring Safe that
contained \$1,000 at the World's Fair, London, 1851,
it being necessary to unlock this before other locks
in the safe could be unlocked. All parties interested
are referred to the following notice:
THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

I have this day sold to Measra STEARNS & MAR-IN, manufacturers of WILDER'S Patent Salaman-er SAFES, New York, the patent right of my ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK,

"JONES'S ANTI-GUNFOWDER LOCK," or "THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed in a Safe at the World's Fair, with

\$1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, whilst the visiters got tired of surning the dials, with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being 24,500,000.

Bankers, Jewelers, and Merchants who desire to have these Looks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water atreet, who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Looks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

Newark, N. J., January 20, 1853 STEARNS & MARVIN

Successors to Rion & Co., 164 and 146 Water et., N. Y., THE ONLY MAKERS OF SALAMANDER SAFES, combining WILDER'S and RICH PATRINS.
S. H. HOWELL, Agent, mar 22—1m Georgetown, D. C. PROCLAMATION.

MPORTANT NOTICE.—The best material and the best work only allowed in the SHIETS made and sold by WM. H. FAULKNER, the only practical Shirt Maker in the city of Washington. Try them, and save money, in addition to trouble, time, and temper. Gentlemen measured, and a good fit guaranteed in all cases.

Orders attended to with despatch. Please note the address,

SION OF THE SHIET.

Pennsylvania avenue, between

Pennaylvania svenue, between
Third and Four-and-a-Half sta., south side.
dec 5—1yd

dec 3-17s

Henry L. Thomas is agent for the American Organ in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. All persons wishing to subscribe, or failing to receive their paper regularly, will please leave name and address at his residence A street north between 3d and 4th east, Capitol Hill, or later's Drug Store, Navy Yard, or at the office of the American Organ. The onice of the American Organ.

[17] James A. Calhoun having taken the ageby of the "American Organ" in Georgetown, will hereafter serve subscribers. Any persons wishing to subscribe, by leaving their address at Welch's or Dr. Linthicuma, or at his residence, 38 Jefferson street, will be attended to. Those who are indebted to our former agent, will settle only with the subscriber.

JAMES A. CALHOUN.

Der. JAMES A. CALHOUN.

127 PERSONS residing in the First and Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "Assistant No. 10 per second wards." will leave their names at William II. Hitton's, Agent, No. 395. Eleventh street, between I and K., and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania svenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first staces.

rylvania avenue, between a want of the first states.

The Persons residing in the 3d or 4th wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Dally or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, vis: Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventhand, or R. V. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetts avenue.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

Avenue.

R. W. BATES, Agent.

JET GOODS.

HAVE just received a good supply, which I will sell at importers prices at H. O. HOOD'S, dee 15—dtf 418 Penn. avenue.

BRIGGS, HALL & CO., Engineers and denoral Machinists, corner of Virginia avenue and Ninth street west, Washington, District of Co-lumbia.

NUMBER 120.

From the Albany Register.

More of the Hail from the Roman Vatican.

Now, in this it seems to meddle with our religious as well as civil rights, and we shall find twenty ways outside the intricate web of its prohibitions for doing, and doing more largely still, the very things which it wishes us not to do. In these matters which inyade our religious as well as civil rights, we shall take the liberty of doing what is right, in our own way.—Bishop Hughes's Letter on Senator Putuan's bill.

The official proclamations of Archbishop Hughes's to the Roman Catholic people of this country have a deep significance. They breathe a spirit and speak a language outside of the mere words and sentiments which on their face they contain, and it will be well for the American people to make a note of this. These proclamations under the official signature, and pecular sign of an Archbishop are new things in this country. Pastoral letters we have had, addressed to the communicants of the churches, relating to purely spiritual matter, to the regulation of religious character and conduct. But we have had, until the advent of Mr. Hughes, no pronunciamentos to the Roman Catholic people on the subject of temporal affairs.

The Bishop seems anxious to impress verybody with the idea that there is in this country such a political and social entity, as the Roman Catholic people, and as such they are to be considered, not as a social and political isolation, distinct from the masses, of this country; to be regarded as a people standing out by themselves, requiring peculiar legislation, and subject to regulations and government applicable to themselves alone. Over these Roman Catholic people, has existed to the degrees of the civil government. He protection and regulation of all. He arrays the system of his church government against the legislative enactments of the State, and claims for them exemption from general laws, passed for the protection and regulation of all. He arrays the system of his church government against the legislative enactments of the State, and c

shall conflict with the infallible decrees of Mother Church.

"They are a peculiar people; a people of a tender conscience; children of an infallible faith, of a church that cannot err." And there he holds them. He stands in the way of their assimilation to the American people. Mostly of a foreign birth, he cherishes in them the prejudices of country, of education and of creed; when they take upon themselves the rights of citizenship, they remain Irish citizens, German citizens, or Catholic citizens, exercising the rights and construing the duties of citizenship, with reference, first and foremost, to the advancement of their sect and the promotion of its propagandism.

In this position of the head of the Roman Catholic people of this country, there is much that should engage the careful reflection of the American and Protestant people. It explains the significant title, the official signature with which in these latter days we are becoming so familiar, of "John Archbielog of the Province of New York H. i.

cant title, the ometal signature with which in these latter days we are becoming so familiar, of "John Archbishop of the Province of New York." He is looking shead to the far off future; concentrating power in his own hands, and the hands of his Church. hurch.
We do not assume that he looks for her supre

Church.

We do not assume that he looks for her supremacy in his generation, but when Europe shall have poured out upon this country her millions of unclucated and bigoted people, when Catholic Ireland shall have emptied itself upon our shores, when Catholic Germany shall have sent us her swarms of emigrants, the term "province" may come to have a practical meaning. In the progress of events the archbishop may be changed into the cardinal, and through the transmutation of Catholic immigrants into American citizens, the thunders of the Yatican may drown the voice of our republicanism, and the decrees of the church by made to over-ride the enactments of the civil power. Whether such a thing shall be in this generation or the next, or this century or the next, is a matter of no moment to the Roman propagandist, or the patriot statesman of this country. Onward, is the cry of the Jesuit, and onward has been the word with him always. Whether the final triumph shall be now or a hundred years hence, is of minor consideration. To yield no inch of ground, but to step forward always is his motto, and history shows how carnessly be has carried it out in practice.

Catholic and Pautestant Nations, compared in

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT NATIONS

their three-fold relations to Wealth, Knowledge, and Morality. By Rev. Napoleon Roussell, of Paris, With an introduction, by the Hon, and Rev. Baptiste Noel, of London. 8vo., Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., New York: Sheldon, Lamport, & Co. Our readers will probably remember that we Jewett & Co., New York: Sheldon, Lamport, & Co. Our readers will probably remember that we have often called attention, through our editorial columns, to the contrary effect of Romanism suid Protestantism, as exhibited by the physical and moral condition of the nations in which one or the other system prevailed. But we could only generalize. Neither time nor space allowed us to go into details, and hence the comparison was necessarily incomplete. The book before us goes into a minute examination of the particular facts upon which the comparison may be made, derived from official thatistics, and from the information given by travellurs of high reputation, many of whom are Catholics, giving the results of their observations honcelly, apparently without any apprehension of the use which Protestants might make of them. The whole exhibits, beyond all possibility of gainsaying, that Romanism tends, necessarily, to the ignorance, poverty, demoralization, and political elavery of a people or population, in exact proportion as it prevails unmixed by Protestant influence; while Protestantism has the contrary tendency just in proportion to the universality with which it is adopted by any community, nation, or people.

All this the author makes unmistakably clear, in the comparison he institutes between North America (Protestant) and South America (Catholic 2) Roman Catholic Justina and Protestant Prussia; Catholic and Protestant cantons of Switzerland; Roman Catholic Instanta and Protestant Prussia; Catholic Belgium and Protestant Holland; and Roman Catholic Instanta and Protestant Prussia; Catholic and Protestant and Broman Catholic Instanta and Protestant Prussia; Catholic and Frotestant Funding from them, the author gives the Catholics the advantage of considering the operation of any local causes, such as climate, race, or soil, which could have influenced the results to which his investigations lead him. These are found, however, universally to show the superiority of Protestantsm.

ever, universally to show the superiority of Frontal antism.

This is not only a book, but the book for the times. It reduces the controversy between Romanism and Protestanism to a question of historical fact. If God has given a revelation to man, it would be imputation on his goodness to suppose he did not design to promote the physical and moral welfare of all who believe and obey. If, therefore, it be true that the most implicit obedience to Romanism uniformly only produces physical and moral degradation among its subjects the inference is clear that Romanism is not of God.

[N. Y. Christian Adocests.]

A fire occurred at Macon, Goo., on Thursday last, by which the houses of John Chair, Alex. Richards, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Jordao, and the stable of Mr. J. S. Hutton were consumed. The Wesleyan Female Seminary was discovered to be on fire, and sustained damage to the amount of \$259.

3 On the 18th ultimo, Mr. Ephraim Keck, residing near New Texas, Lehigh county, Pa., having a child on his lap, was throwing grains of powder against a red hot stove, when a parcel containing two pounds of powder was exploded, injuring Mr. Keck and the poor infant so badly that their lives are despaired of.

The Alump of gold weighing 1,775 dwts., was taken out of a mine in Columbia county, Georgia, after eight days work by twenty-five hands.